EGL 215 Design Essay

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**ART MOVEMENTS**

ROMANTISCISM:

Key Dates: 1800-1880

Romanticism is a deeply-felt style which is individualistic, beautiful, exotic, and emotionally wrought. It is essentially a reaction against Neoclassicism.

IMPRESSIONISM:

Key Dates: 1867-1886

Impressionist art is a style in which the artist captures the image of an object as someone would see it if they just caught a glimpse of it. They paint the pictures with a lot of colour and most of their pictures are of outdoor scenery with their pictures being very bright and vibrant. The Impressionists incorporated new scientific research into the physics of colour to achieve a more exact representation of colour and tone.

EXPRESSIONISM:

Key Dates: 1905-1925

Expressionism is an artistic style which depicts not objective reality but rather the subjective emotions and responses that objects and events arouse in the artist. They accomplish their aim through distortion, exaggeration, primitivism, and fantasy and through the vivid, jarring, violent, or dynamic application of formal elements.

ABSTRACT ART:

Key Dates: 1940-1960

The abstract art movement is marked by its use of brushstrokes and texture, the embracing of chance and the frequently massive canvases, all employed to convey powerful emotions through the glorification of the act of painting itself.

CONCEPTUAL ART:

Key Dates: 1960-1970

A movement that emphasized the artistic idea over the art object. It attempted to free art from the confines of the gallery and the pedestal.

TACHISME:

Key Dates: 1940-1950

Tachisme was a blotchy form of gestural expressionism, and is a style of abstract painting characterized by the use of spots, blotches and stains and splashes of colour.

PRIMITIVISM:

Key Dates: 1905-1935

Art that celebrates certain values or forms regarded as primal, ancestral, fertile and regenerative.

POP ART:

Key Dates: 1950-1960

This movement was marked by a fascination with popular culture reflecting the affluence in post-war society. In celebrating everyday objects such as soup cans, washing powder, comic strips and soda pop bottles, the movement turned the commonplace into icons.

POST MODERNISM:

Key Dates: 1960-present

Post modernism refers to a wide range of cultural phenomena, to characterise a move away from the ‘highbrow’ seriousness of modernism, preferring a more eclectic approach to creativity. It refers to both a style and a time period.

MODERNISM:

Key Dates: 1890-1940

Modernism refers to an interest in new types of paints and other materials, in expressing feelings and ideas, in creating abstractions and fantasies, rather than representing what is real.

DADAISM:

Key Dates: 1916-1920

Dadaism revels in absurdity, and emphasising the role of the unpredictable in artistic creation.

SURREALISM:

Key Dates: 1920-1930

Surrealism is dedicated to expressing the imagination as revealed in dreams, free of the conscious control of reason and convention.

FORMALISM:

1890-1940

Formalism emphasizes formal artistic compositional elements such as colour, line, shape and texture rather than iconography or the historical and social context.

REALISM:

Key Dates: 1830-1870

Realism artists painted familiar scenes and events as they actually looked. Typically it involved some sort of socio-political or moral message, in the depiction of ugly or commonplace subjects.

CUBISM:

Key Dates: 1908-1914

Cubists used an analytical system in which three-dimensional subjects were fragmented and redefined from several different points of view simultaneously, as opposed to painting from a single viewpoint.

FAUVISM:

Key Dates: 1905-1908

Fauvism was characterised by paintings that used intensely vivid, non-naturalistic and exuberant colours. The style was essentially expressionist, and generally featured landscapes in which forms were distorted.

ALTERMODERNISM:

Key Dates: 2000 onwards

An attempt at branding art made in today's global context as a reaction against standardisation and commercialism.